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CHAPTER 4

ARMS

0400 GENERAL. This chapter, with chapter 3, prescribes criteria and standards for protecting DON arms. Category I missiles and rockets are covered in chapter 5 with ammunition and explosives.

0401 STORAGE FACILITIES

a. Structures. Armories must be built to the construction standards of MIL-HBK 1013/1A (reference (j)). Also acceptable are modular vaults meeting Federal Specification AA-V-2737, and portable explosives magazines as specified in Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center Technical Data Sheet 82-12. Existing facilities may continue to be used if they provide 10 minutes of forced entry delay (use reference (j) to meet this design goal).

(D)

(A)

(A)

b. Doors. Doors will be constructed of 1 3/4-inch thick solid or laminated wood with a 12-gauge steel plate on the outside face, or of standard 1 3/4-inch thick, hollow metal, industrial-type construction with minimum 14-gauge skin plate thickness, internally reinforced vertically with continuous steel stiffeners spaced 6 inches maximum on center. Large doors for vehicle access to large bays will be hardened per reference (j).

(D)

(1) Door bucks, frames, and keepers will be rigidly anchored and provided with antispread space filler reinforcement to prevent disengagement of the lock bolt by prying or jacking the door frame. Frames and locks for doors will be designed and installed to prevent sufficient removal of the frame facing or the built-in locking mechanism to allow disengagement of the lock bolt from outside.

(2) Door frame and threshold construction will be as exacting as the doors themselves. For example, where metal doors are used, the frame and thresholds must also be metal.

(3) Door hinges will be strong enough to withstand constant use and the weight of the doors. They will be located on the inside where possible and will be of the fixed pin security hinge type or equivalent.

(4) Exterior doors with exposed hinges (usually out-swinging) will be provided with at least two supplemental brackets, pins, or other devices to prevent opening the door by destroying the hinge or removing the hinge pin. Such devices must be of sufficient positive engagement and resistance to shearing force to prevent opening the door from the hinge side.

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c. Windows and Other Openings. Windows, ducts, vents, or similar openings of 96 square inches or more with the least dimension greater than 6 inches will be sealed with material comparable to that forming the adjacent walls (use reference (j) for guidance). Weapon issue points will not exceed 190 square inches when opened and when not in use will be secured with material comparable to that forming the adjacent walls.

d. Safes, Arms Racks, and Storage Containers. Arms in an armory will be stored in banded crates, standard or locally made arms racks, or a Class 5 GSA-approved container.

(1) Arms racks will be locked with low security padlocks (see appendix G). In facilities that are not continuously manned, rifle racks and containers weighing less than 500 pounds, with weapons, will be fastened to the structure (or fastened together in groups totaling more than 500 pounds) with chains equipped with low security padlocks or with bolts. Bolts must be spot welded, peened, or otherwise secured. Chains will be heavy duty hardened steel or welded, straight link, galvanized steel, of at least 5/16-inch thickness, or equivalent. An example of an equivalent chain is type 1, grade C, class 4, NSN 4010-00-149-5583, NSN 4010-00-149-5575, or NSN 4010-00-171-4427.

(2) Hinged locking bars for racks will have the hinge pins welded or otherwise secured to prevent easy removal. All racks must be constructed to prevent removal of a weapon by disassembly.

(3) When weapons are in transit, stored in depots or warehouses, or held for contingencies, crates or containers will be fastened together in groups totaling at least 500 pounds and banded or locked and sealed.

e. IDS. Facilities where arms are stored must be provided with an IDS unless they are continuously manned or under constant surveillance (see chapter 3 and appendix F). IDS will include point sensors on all doors and other man-passable openings, and area (or volumetric) sensors covering the interior.

f. Security Lighting and Locks and Keys are covered in chapter 3. Security patrols are covered in chapter 3 and appendix F.

g. Facilities Located Outside a Military Installation. Bolts of Risk Category II arms must be removed and secured in a separate building or separate Class V container under any of the following conditions:

- (1) Facility does not meet structural criteria;
- (2) Increased threat conditions;
- (3) Inoperative IDS;

(4) During periods of annual field training if arms are left in the facility; or

(5) At the decision of the commander having direct security responsibility for the facility.

Note: Bolts so removed will be tagged with the weapon's serial number to ensure return to the same weapon. Etching of weapon's serial number on the removed parts is prohibited.

0402 CONSTRUCTION EXEMPTIONS

a. Containers. On a military installation, small numbers of arms may be stored in a Class 5 security container or weapons locker with a GR 1 combination lock providing forced entry protection as approved by GSA (Federal Specification AA-F-363 (latest series)). The container must be under continuous surveillance or protected by an IDS, including volumetric sensor, and the facility checked by a security patrol at least once every 24 hours. Containers weighing under 500 pounds must be secured to the structure.

b. Existing Facilities on a Military Installation. Existing substandard facilities (those used continuously as an armory from before 18 December 1981) located on a military installation may continue to be used if determined to be adequate by CNO (N09N1) or CMC (POS-10). This instruction's requirements for arms racks, storage containers, security lighting, IDS, and keys and locks must be met. During nonduty hours facilities must be checked by a security patrol at irregular intervals not exceeding 8 hours.

c. Ready-For-Issue (RFI). RFI storage of arms with ammunition must meet the requirements of the RFI paragraph in chapter 3. Other exemptions may be granted by CNO (N09N1) or CMC (POS-10), as applicable.

0403 STORAGE IN NAVAL VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, AND SMALL CRAFT. When operational readiness is impeded by storage of arms in armories, arms may be stored in the small craft, vehicle, or aircraft to which assigned, or in other configurations within the security philosophy set forth herein and by the activity concerned. Security may consist of armed guards at entry/exit points, a roving patrol inside a holding area, or coverage by CCTV systems. When arms are an integral part of or permanently mounted and are not man-portable or easily removed, then normal security procedures for the small craft, vehicle, or aircraft will apply.

0404 ARMS PARTS. Major arms parts such as barrels and major subassemblies will be protected at least the same as Category IV arms. The frame or receiver of an arm constitutes a weapon and such parts must be stored according to the appropriate category (for example, the receiver of a .30 caliber machine gun must be stored as a Category II arm).

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0405 ACCESS CONTROL. Unaccompanied access to arms storage spaces will be limited to those personnel needed for associated operations. Those persons must be designated in writing by the commanding officer only after a favorable National Agencies Check or Entrance National Agency Check is completed. Visitors will be approved by the commanding officer or his/her designated representative, escorted, and their entry logged.

0406 CUSTODY RECEIPT FOR SMALL ARMS. Individuals receiving subcustody of small arms, including man-portable hand-launched missile systems in ready-to-fire configuration - or easily made ready to fire - must obtain authorization from the commanding officer or his/her designated representative and sign a custody receipt listing serial number and type of item(s) received. If the receiver is unable to provide adequate physical security as outlined in this chapter, he/she may check out small arms and related ammunition only as an immediate need exists and must return them to the original responsible activity (Marine Corps personnel will be qualified by either reference (g) or MCO 3574.2G).

0407 NAVY AND MARINE CORPS RESALE FACILITIES AND EXCHANGES. Minimum standards for Exchange Resale Facilities are:

- a. Store AA&E per this instruction.
- b. Use only empty ammunition boxes for display.
- c. Keep arms in display racks that are locked with low security locking devices (see appendix G) and kept under constant visual surveillance during open hours. Display only one model of each type of arm. Move all arms from sales areas to an armory after open hours.
- d. Take a 100 percent count daily and a 100 percent inventory by serial number weekly. Retain inventory records for 2 years.
- e. Comply with federal legislation, state laws, and local ordinances. Prominently display state laws and local ordinances next to where sales take place.

0408 NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MUSEUMS. At Navy and Marine Corps museums, AA&E not certified as demilitarized under NAVSEAINST 4570.1A (reference (k)) (see also chapter 6) will be safeguarded in accordance with this instruction. No museum AA&E item will be permanently altered by welding, cutting, or any other means without the written approval of CNO (N09BH) or CMC (HDM), as appropriate. Historically significant items must be protected without damaging the educational, training, or aesthetic value of the item itself.

- a. Storage. Arms must be properly secured in an armory (see chapter 4). Ammunition must be secured as specified in chapter 5.

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b. Display. Display of functional AA&E, except antique or unique items, is prohibited. A museum which displays weapons may avoid the construction requirements of an armory (see paragraph 0401a) if the following security measures are in effect:

- (1) locked and/or alarmed exhibit cases,
- (2) IDS including point sensors on all doors and other man-passable openings, and area (or volumetric) sensors covering weapons display areas,
- (3) removal of firing pins or other parts that render weapons non-functioning,
- (4) checks of arms displays by museum personnel at least every 2 hours during open hours,
- (5) checks of the structure by security personnel at least every 8 hours during off hours,
- (6) further security requirements as determined by the security officer.